(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2961.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1803.

LONDON, Auguſt 20.

THE Ruſſian ſquadron of 12 ſail of the line, which lately ſailed from Ruſſian ports, will certainly winter in our harbours.—The neceſſary orders for their accommodation have been given.

Sir Home Popham has been appointed to the chief command of a ſecret expedition. Some gun boats have been ordered to be immediately prepared.

Some letters from Paris ſtill talk of plots againſt the firſt conſul.—One was a Jacobin plot, the object of which was to diſpatch Buonaparte, to call a convention as in 1792.—The other a royaliſt plot, to reſtore the Bourbons. Both have their partiſans in the army.—The alarm of theſe conſpiracies is thought to have ſhortened the firſt conſul's ſtay in Flanders.

The king has accepted the very ſplendid offer made by the marquis of Buckingham, of giving to each of the twelve thouſand five hundred and ninety-four volunteers called for in Buckinghamſhire by the training bill, a bounty of one guinea, ſo ſoon as they ſhall be certified fit for ſervice.

Auguſt 22.

Our readers could not fail to obſerve, in the late extracts from the French papers, a kind of complaint "that the correſpondence between the emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Pruſſia was carried on without the medium of their miniſters, by letters written with their own hands;" nor can our readers have forgotten a circumſtance that made much noiſe, not long ago, of ſome diſpatches having been kept from the knowledge of a certain potentate for a longer time than any good reaſon could be aſſigned for.—Whether the Machavelian policy that rendered it neceſſary for the emperor and king of Pruſſia to manage their own correſpondence, could be laid to our charge or to that of France, need not, we think, be doubted; nor, conſequently, which of us is to be ſerved by it.

The view we are decidedly inclined to take is farther corroborated by private letters, received yeſterday from St. Peterſburg, which ſtate, that a neſt of French ſpies and agents, detected in corrupt practices there, have been ſeized and ſent to Siberia.

Auguſt 24.

A council was held yeſterday on diſpatches from the continent. It is reported the mediation offered by Ruſſia has entirely failed. The final propoſition of the emperor was, that France ſhould withdraw her troops from Holland and Hanover, and that Malta ſhould remain ten years in our hands. The propoſal, it was ſaid, was coolly received by both the belligerent powers. His Imperial majeſty has ſince cauſed it to be ſignified to France that unleſs the French troops are withdrawn from Hanover, he will find himſelf under the neceſſity of adopting compulſory means, in conjunction with the powers moſt immediately intereſted.

A few days ſince a council of the ſeven French princes was held. Pichegrue and Dumourier were preſent.—With a view to an expedition the latter has certainly come to this country.—The royal ſtandard is erected in France, under theſe generals, accompanied by ſome of the princes.

A Britiſh frigate and bomb veſſel have bombarded Boulogne, and deſtroyed a great part of the lower town and harbour. A party of ſeamen and marines landed and ſet fire to ſeveral houſes.

Letters of marque and repriſal have been granted againſt the ſhips, goods, &c. of the Ligurian and Italian republics.

Orders have been ſent to Dover for an hundred Trinity pilots to be ready at a moment's notice.

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DUBLIN, Auguſt 17.

Lady Jerningham, of Coſſey, in the county of Norfolk, has propoſed to raiſe and command a corps of 600 females, for the purpoſe of driving away the cattle from the ſea coaſt, in caſe of an invaſion.

The earl of Fife has offered to raiſe above 2000 men, to be formed into two battalions.

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BOTANY BAY.

A late Paris paper contains a letter received from citizen Gregoire, mineralogiſt, dated Baſil's Streight, King's-Iland, December 7, 1802, in which he gives the following account of the Engliſh ſettlement in New-Holland:

"After leaving Van Diemen's land, our next halt was at Port-Jackſon.—That riſing colony is the firſt from which the natives have no right of complaint againſt Europeans. They have been treated with every attention; but ſtill reſiſt all attempts to civilize them. Though living, for theſe fifteen years, with the Engliſh cuſtom. Cloaths to them is ſtill a ſuperfluity. They rarely wear any thing to protect them from the cold; never a garment to hide their nakedneſs. Their language has, however, by this intercourſe, undergone ſome alterations.

"The Engliſh, during the fifteen years ſince their ſettlement here, have already carried their agriculture to a ſurpriſing extent. The foreſts have given place to corn-fields of wonderful fertility. Here are already towns and villages affording every accommodation of European luxury. The population amounts to 8000 ſouls, none of whom are ſlaves. I ſend you a ſample of the wool of this country. The ſheep which bear it are from Peru, from Paraguay, from the Cape of Good Hope, and from Bengal. The breeds are here much improved, and are mending daily. Thoſe from Bengal, which have there nothing but hair, yield her lambs, having a rich fleece. In a ſtay of five months, I made excurſions into the country. Leaving Port-Jackſon we proceeded to ſurvey the reſt of the coaſt of New-Holland. The commander ſends to France the naturaliſts, with what collections we have up to this time made. I have paſſed from the veſſel in which I ſailed for Le Geographe, on board which I ſucceeded my colleague, and friend Depuch, obliged by ill health to return to France."

BAILAY, Mineralogiſt.

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It is quite pleaſant to hear the French gaſconade of invaſion, when the principal part of their coaſt is ſo cloſely blockaded that they cannot ſend even a fiſhing boat out to procure a diſh of fiſh. Our bomb veſſels have ſported a few ſhells into Boulogne, and beat down a couple of houſes; and to keep the ſeamen from being idle, a party of them landed a few days ſince, and diverted themſelves in overthrowing the French engines for driving piles for their fortifications; and throwing their intrenching tools, mattocks, baſkets, &c. into the ſea.

While the chief conſul may be meditating the overthrow of Britiſh ſway in Ireland, a very ſerious plan is on foot here to deſtroy conſular tyranny in France.—A few days ago a council of ſeven of the French princes was held, at which Pichegru was preſent, together with Dumourier, who ſome time ago reconciled himſelf to the king of France, and took the oath of allegiance to him. With a view to an expedition, Dumourier is certainly come to this country. The royal ſtandard is to be erected in France, under thoſe generals, who will be accompanied by ſome of the French princes. All the emigrants who have, within theſe few years, returned to France, hate the conſul, and his upſtart pillaging profligates. It is well known that theſe emigrants poſſeſs a great influence over the minds of the people, all of whom affect to be ſufferers by the revolution, fallen nobleſſe, ruined royaliſts, &c.

There is undoubtedly a ſtrong royaliſt party in France, which has lately manifeſted its diſpoſition by acts that have alarmed the chief conſul, and brought him back to Paris. General Donadieu was arreſted in Holland as a partiſan in this enterprize, to which we wiſh the fulleſt ſucceſs. Moreau too, it will be recollected, was ſome years ago accuſed of being engaged in a project to reſtore royalty, with gen. Pichegru.

Auguſt 25.

A Dutch and Hamburg mail arrived yeſterday, without bringing any very important intelligence. Indeed the German papers are more than uſually deficient in the reports of negotiations in the cabinet, or movements among the forces of any of the northern powers. Nothing at all is ſaid of the Ruſſian fleet, or of any intention of its leaving the Baltic. Indeed we have uniformly thought that the ſpeculations in this country reſpecting the aid of Ruſſia againſt France, was over ſanguine.

The report of the royal ſtandard being about to be raiſed in the weſtern departments of France, under the French princes or their officers, gains ground. It is ſaid that Pichegru, as well as Dumourier, has been conſulted by the princes of France.

It was mentioned yeſterday, that the French troops in garriſon at Dunkirk and Boulogne, and other parts in the north, have ſhown ſymptoms of averſion to Buonaparte's government.

Auguſt 26.

The celebrated Georges, with other French emigrants, have lately left London, no doubt upon ſome ſecret expedition.

A private letter from Paris of the 18th inſt. ſtates the following intelligence:—

"It is now underſtood, in the beſt informed circles, that the firſt conſul, before his departure to execute his grand project and his plans of campaign, exerciſed the two principal privileges granted to him by a ſenatus conſultum. By the firſt, he will paſs an amneſty in favour of all criminals in cuſtody, except thoſe confined for conſpiring againſt the ſtate, for murder and coinage: and that by the ſecond, he will depoſit with the ſenate the nomination of his ſucceſſor."

Auguſt 27.

Some of the late conſular meaſures in Holland having occaſioned a remonſtrance on the part of the Dutch, delivered, however, with all that humility which a ſenſe of their hopeleſs ſituation could inſpire, in which the inevitable ruin that would come upon their commerce, by the adoption of the meaſures, was forcibly pointed out, the firſt conſul, from haſty words to more haſty, at laſt declared, in a fit of rage, that he would deſtroy the baſis on which ſuch mercenary arguments were founded, by annihilating the trade of Holland ſo effectually, that they ſhould not have a ſingle ſhip of any kind left to them.

It appears by letters from Vienna, that Champagny, the French ambaſſador, is immediately to be recalled. There is no reaſon to think that Buonaparte has been diſſatisfied with the ſervices of this miniſter. His recal is deſigned to afford him an opportunity of more diſtinguiſhed ſervices to the Great Nation at this intereſting moment. Citizen Champagny was uſeful at the court of Vienna; but it is ſuppoſed that his advice would be ſtill more profitable in another department.—He is therefore to be inveſted with a naval appointment, and is to furniſh his proportion of aſſiſtance in digeſting the plan of invaſion. If we may judge from what is known of the ſtate of French preparation for a deſcent, ſome changes of miniſtry would certainly be highly expedient.

Auguſt 30.

A French meſſenger, or perhaps rather a meſſenger through France, arrived on Sunday morning or yeſterday morning. Letters have been received from France, but chiefly, we believe, from the towns on the coaſt and in the neighbourhood of Calais. They contain no news of any conſequence. No Paris journals came over. The ſtory about a change at Paris is evidently groundleſs. It is ſaid, however, that letters from captain Hothan repeat his having received intelligence that the labours of boat building and equipping two ſail of the line in Holland, had been countermanded by order from the Batavian government. The reaſon of this is ſaid to be, that they are in want of ſuitable materials. We do not, however, vouch for the truth of the ſtatement.

The funds were yeſterday rather better, which might be accounted for without any political rumour or ſpeculation as there were large purchaſes from the court of chancery, &c.

Recent diſpatches have been received from Madrid, but it is not known what deciſion that cabinet have come to reſpecting the preſent war. There can be no doubt of the inclination of Spain to remain at peace, if Buonaparte will permit her.

Auguſt 31.

Accounts from Liſbon by the laſt mail ſtate, that there has been a ſerious tumult among the ſoldiers in that city. It laſted four days, during which many lives were loſt. Theſe diſturbances originated in a diſpute between two of the regular regiments quartered there and the regiment of police guards; but at length, by the ſpirited behaviour of the latter, and particularly of a detachment commanded by a French emigrant of the name of Novion, order was reſtored, though the populace ſeconded the regular ſoldiers. One of the regiments, commanded by Don Gomez Freires, is baniſhed to Caſcaes, and its commander is confined in the Tower. On the 3d inſt. however, the city was in a ſtate of tranquillity; but the precaution had been taken by government to double the police guards and patroles.

By a letter from Dover we are informed, that the French have prohibited any flags of truce going in future to Calais with priſoners. Gravelines we believe, is the place appointed for their reception.

A private letter from France ſtates that the French government has for ſome time paſt made conſiderable exertions to place their naval eſtabliſhment on a reſpectable footing. Beſides the 80 gun ſhip lately launched at Toulon, four ſail of the line, of at leaſt 74 or 80 guns, are now on the ſtocks in the dock yard of that place, together with two large frigates. The Swiftſure, which was captured during the laſt war in the Mediterranean, is in dock there, and about to receive a complete repair.

Another letter ſtates, that the greateſt exertions are making at Toulon in building ſhips, and that the keels of half a dozen of large ſhips, of at leaſt 80 guns, are ordered to be laid down immediately. Upwards of 3000 galley ſlaves, and about the ſame number of workmen, are daily employed either in the dock yard, or on the fortifications, which are putting in the beſt ſtate of defence poſſible. The garriſon, it is ſaid, conſiſts of 3000 men.

September 1.

A mail from Dublin arrived yeſterday, but it does not bring any thing new. No further acts of violence of any kind have taken place. It is expected that ſome information will be obtained from ſome of the perſons lately arreſted.

A letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 20, ſtates as follows: "Two bankers were laſt Wedneſday ſent to the temple, becauſe they had given bills of exchange upon Hamburg and Francfort for three millions of livres, deſtined for the uſe of Louis XVIII, and which the police has found out to have been ſecretly ſubſcribed by ſome royaliſts at Paris, ſince his refuſal to reſign his right to the throne of France was publiſhed here. Remember this refuſal was known here on the 1ſt inſt. and that theſe three millions were ſubſcribed here only."

The conduct of the French government in refuſing payment of the bills drawn by their generals in St. Domingo muſt completely deſtroy its credit, and deter every merchant of common ſenſe from having any dealings with them. That ſwindling policy, however, will have the effect to render it impoſſible for the troops in St. Domingo to avoid ſurrendering either to the blacks or to the Engliſh, becauſe they muſt now be entirely cut off from neutrals after the fraudulent bankruptcy of the French government in not paying the bills formerly drawn.

Accounts from Dublin of Saturday laſt ſtate, that another depoſition has been given upon oath of Arthur O'Conner having been ſeen a few days ago in that city. We do not believe it.

From the Publiciste, a Paris paper, received by the late arrivals from France.

Is it Pitt or is it Addington who governs the unfortunate George? Is it to effect a change of miniſters, that the treaty of Amiens is violated ſo ſoon after it was concluded? Theſe are idle queſtions now that war is declared.

It was the navigation act propoſed by Cromwell, conſolidated by Charles the Second, and, more eſpecially by the victories of Marlborough, which laid the foundation of Engliſh greatneſs. The eighteenth century was the golden age of Engliſhmen, and the two oceans were the theatre of their glory.

At the preſent moment, France and her rival find themſelves in nearly the ſame ſituation, as were Rome and Carthage after the death of Hanibal, and punic faith has become the maxim of the cabinet of St. James.

Can we ſuppoſe that a few millions to be fraudulently taken from the French merchants could have been a temptation to the Britiſh miniſtry to commence a war, which may become ſo fatal to them? No, let us not be deceived. New Carthage cannot endure the grandeur of Rome, ſhe fears leſt the French marine ſhould riſe from its aſhes, and produce other Jean Barts, and other Dugne Franceins. England has more veſſels than all the reſt of Europe combined; but ſhe deceives herſelf in ſuppoſing, that ſhe ſhall always be able to find ſufficient numbers of ſeamen to manœuvre her fleets and a ſufficient number of cuſtomers to take away her manufactures. She will waſte her gold in giving an apparent activity to the preſs, and in corrupting the cabinets of ſovereigns, and in engaging them in a new continental war. She will endeavour to perſuade them, that the balance loſt its equilibrium when it was taken from her hands; but this taliſman has loſt its ſpell. The world knows too well, that new humiliations are the recompence, which ſhe prepares for her dependent allies.

Ruſſia, Pruſſia and Auſtria, do not diſſimulate, that France alone can reſcue them from the yoke, which galls ſo bitterly, and reſtore liberty to the ſea. The Athenians were of the ſame opinion.

Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du mond. The deſire of Europe is, that the trident ſhould be broken. The maritime ports will be ſpectators of a conteſt between two rival nations, one of which will not ſuffer an equal, the other a maſter. They, like France, will ceaſe to be tributary to a people of ſhopkeepers; they will accuſtom themſelves to privations, in order not to perpetuate their ſlavery, and the unfortunate monarch will learn, when it is too late, that *injustice is the mother of independence.**

What then are the reſources of the Britiſh miniſtry? To ſtir up the diviſions which it made in the republic, when in its infancy?—Theſe expedients are the laſt proof of the degradation of a people who have had Drakes, Bacons, Anſons, Lockes and Newtons.

But, no: the nation is not the accomplice of the perjuries of the miniſter; it does not partake in his delirium; it enters with regret into a war in which it has every thing to loſe, and nothing to gain. It renders homage to the *peace-making hero*, and apprehends every thing from an enterprizing enemy, who can arm a million of hands, and which is charged with the vengeance of a people, which has been conquered, but which was never diſheartened. This piece is ſigned,

AUGUSTINE HIMENES.

Should the expedition againſt England prove diſaſtrous, the firſt conſul may poſſibly, in the courſe of a few months, find Italian and German armies in the ſouthern and northern departments of France, ready to exemplify this idea.

BOSTON, October '.

Latest from Europe.

Since our laſt, the Caliſto, captain Atkins, arrived in 34 days from Plymouth, England; and has furniſhed a file of London papers to the 24th Auguſt.

At our laſt dates, the warlike preparations and menacing movements in England and France continued with increaſing intereſt.—In the latter, troops were continually marching towards the ſea coaſt oppoſite England; and the conſtruction of gun boats, and batteaux, was proſecuted with activity and earneſtneſs.—The language of the government was ſtill menacing to England; and it appeared ſerious in its avowed intentions.—In Great-Britain, the whole kingdom had the appearance of a grand parade.—No ſubject but tactics was talked of; no buſineſs proſecuted but that of raiſing, uniforming and diſciplining ſoldiers; of ſtaking out encampments, and of manufacturing the engines and apparatus of war.—Scarce a book was publiſhed, or a line in proſe or verſe written, but had for its ſubject invaſion or defence.—Every deſcription of people appeared alive to the calls of government; and it was apparent from the movements in ſome of the ports, and from recent appointments, that the ſailors and ſoldiers of Britain were not all to be employed in defending the nation.—Voluntary ſubſcriptions to immenſe amounts were daily filling; and the "Women of England" had ſolicited leave to add their mites to the fund of patriotiſm.—Even the Quakers, though the apoſtles of peace, could not reſiſt the impulſes of patriotiſm, nor the contagion of example; and though they could not contribute to military meaſures, they had made liberal donations for procuring flannel waiſtcoats, blankets, and other comforts for the defenders of the country.—Amongſt the foremoſt of theſe were doctor Leitſom, and Mr. Hawes.—Notwithſtanding theſe meaſures, many well informed men do not imagine that Buonaparte will ever attempt to tread on Britiſh ground: and think his threats and preparations for invaſion, a *ruse du guerre* to arreſt the attention of the Engliſh from an expedition, which is ſaid to be fitting out from Toulon, and the coaſt of Italy; and which has the re-conqueſt of Egypt for its object; if not, eventually, an attack on the Engliſh poſſeſſions in India.—The French have a very powerful force in Italy.—Others conjecture that the campaign will not end without an attempt on Guernſey, Jerſey and Ireland; whenever the commander of the fleet at Breſt, which is in a ſtate of preparation for ſea, ſhall think he can elude the vigilance of admiral Cornwallis.

The politicians of Europe appeared puzzled to calculate on the conduct and intentions of Ruſſia.—She had a fleet in the Baltic, which the French aſſerted, was deſtined to reſtore the free navigation of the Elbe and the Weſer; whilſt the Engliſh were poſitive that it was to join the Britiſh fleet, as a firſt fruit of the determination of Alexander to check the progreſs of French domination. A third party was of opinion, that this ſquadron was merely out on a tactical voyage, which has been yearly made, for the purpoſe of ſeamaniſing the navy; and that Ruſſia will be the advocate of neutrality.

In Ireland—the traits of the late inſurrection were wearing out; though many individual atrocities continued to be committed.—No ſeverities had been excited on the few miſerables who had been impriſoned.—The ſubject of the rebellion was diſcuſſed in the Imperial parliament, the 11th Auguſt.—In the debate it appeared, that the government had been duly appriſed of the inſurrection; and on the day it broke out had taken the precaution to double the guards; and had 8000 men ready in the barracks to aſſiſt them whenever it ſhould be thought neceſſary to call them out.

Every arrival from, and appearance in Europe, indicated, the times to be big with highly intereſting events; which a day may develope.

Captain Atkins has our thanks for the judicious file of papers he was at the pains to procure.—Our correſpondent at Hamburg has furniſhed us with a file of "L'Abeille du Nord," publiſhed at Altona; but its contents have been anticipated by the Britiſh papers.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

The Britiſh frigate Cambrian has been for ſome time cruiſing off this harbour, and it ſeems principally with a view of impreſſing ſeamen. Our marine liſt has been for ſeveral days filled with accounts of her boarding our veſſels, and impreſſing their hands. It is ſaid, that ſhe left port one third ſhort of her complement, and had come here to complete her crew.

We ſhall be happy to ſee a check put to thoſe proceedings: it could never have been contemplated in the arrangement between the nations, that veſſels of war ſhould have the privilege of cruiſing at the mouths of our own harbours annoying our merchantmen, and entrapping ſuch of our ſeamen as may chance to be without protections.

October 6.

Captain John Brown, of the ſhip Nonpareil, from St. Peterſburg, ſpoke, in lat. 42, 72, off Montauck point, on the 2d of October, ſchooner Phœnix, Sloane, in 20 days from Martinique, who informed him of the capture of Demerara, Surinam, and Berbice, by the Engliſh forces.

Captain Delano, of the brig Anne, from Cadiz, informs us that two Tripolitan veſſels are fitting out to cruiſe on the Spaniſh coaſt againſt the commerce of the United States.

October 7.

The regular trading ſhip Maryland, captain Wickham, arrived at this port yeſterday in 31 days from London.—Through the politeneſs of capt. Wickham, who favoured the editor with his lateſt papers we are enabled to lay before the readers of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, this day, European intelligence to the firſt of September, inclusive.

Theſe papers (though ſix days later than any hitherto received in America) contain very little news of importance.

Mr. G. W. Ervine, our conſul at London, was preſented to the king on the 31ſt Auguſt, at the royal levee by Mr. Munroe.

The affairs of Ireland ſtill make a conſiderable figure, arreſts were daily taking place, and on the 23d of Auguſt an immenſe depot of military ſtores was diſcovered in Dublin, amongſt which were, it is ſaid, 34,000 pikes, 42,000 rounds of muſket ball cartridges, tied up in parcels of 20 each, and four flints attached to each parcel, 246 hand grenades, boxes and bottles of powder, and almoſt every thing neceſſary for an army. A Hamburg veſſel had been ſeized at Drogheda, and the captain and crew made priſoners, in conſequence of 300 ſtand of arms of foreign manufacture being diſcovered in the neighbourhood, ſuppoſed to have been landed from her. It would appear that the volunteer corps in Britain were too numerous, the ſervices of ſome of them had been rejected, and great diſſatisfaction prevailed in conſequence.—

The communication with the continent was very uncertain as the French took every precaution to prevent the ſituation of their country from being known abroad. It appears, however, that their exertions continue increaſing in proportion to the difficulties they expect to encounter; a number of ſhips of war were building in the different ports of France, and every endeavour uſing to render their marine reſpectable. Two bankers had been ſent to the temple for giving bills of exchange on Hamburg and Frankfort for 3,000,000 of livres deſtined for the uſe of Louis XVIII, ſubſcribed by ſome royaliſts in France ſince his refuſal to reſign his right to the throne of France was known.

In the Mediterranean captain Gourdon commanding a diviſion of French frigates, captured on the 1ſt Auguſt, about 12 leagues from Cape-Sicie, an Engliſh corvette, a brig, and two pinks. Theſe 4 veſſels arrived at Toulon on the 16th.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The ſecretary of the navy has ordered that the officers of the navy and marine corps wear crape on the left arm below the elbow for three weeks, in commemoration of the death of commodore John Barry.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

A letter from Edinburg, of a recent date, received at New-York, ſays—"Since this war commenced bankruptcies, to a great extent, have occurred, and are ſtill occurring in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Greenock, and Glaſgow. In Greenock, about 40 bankruptcies, and in Glaſgow near 200, have taken place. Two of the houſes have failed for above half a million each. One of the Newcaſtle banks, the Berwick bank, the Darlington, the Durham, one at Carliſle, and ſeveral others in England, have failed. All our Scotch banks ſtand ſteady. Indeed, the Engliſh banks are not on ſo good a footing as the Scotch; as they have to give an excluſive privilege to the bank of England. No bank can be erected there to conſiſt of more than five partners. Theſe, of courſe, are men often engaged in other trades, and their ſtock in the bank is but ſmall. In Scotland a bank conſiſts of as many partners as they pleaſe, with a capital which none of the partners can draw out for their own particular uſe; nor get bills diſcounted but by having other names than their own on the paper.

October 8.

SAMUEL ADAMS, *IS DEAD!*

We have the painful taſk to announce to the public that on yeſterday morning, about a quarter paſt ſeven o'clock, at his houſe in this town, DIED, in the 83d year of his age, SAMUEL ADAMS, late governor of this commonwealth, the conſiſtent and inflexible patriot and republican.

To attempt at this moment, even to ſketch an outline of his character equally conſpicuous for private virtue and public ſervice, would betray a want of that information reſpecting the deceaſed, which time and profound reflection alone can juſtly deſcribe. We ſhall now only obſerve, that he has been a prodigy of talents and induſtry;—of which the lapſe of ages will not produce a parallel.

In his uſeful career, his ſoul ſeemed occupied with but one ſentiment, and that comprehended every circumſtance which had any relation to the intereſts and independence of his native country, and the rights and liberty of the human race.

The foe of tyrants, in every form—the friend of virtue and *her* friends, he died beloved, as he had lived reſpected—Admiring poſterity, penetrated by juſt ſenſe of his tranſcendant merits, will emphatically hail him as the undeviating friend of civil and religious liberty, and the father of the American revolution!

" Let *vertuosi*, with aſſiduous dread,
" Preſerve from *ruſt* a *medall'd Cæsar's head*;
" FREEMEN *will keep* with more induſtrious aim
" From *ſlander's* vile aſperſion; HANCOCK'S fame.
" While ſun and ſtars revolve with courſe ſublime,
" Adams ſhall ſcorn th' *all sweeping rage of time*;
" His glorious toils in *life's perennial bloom*,
" Till *nature's winter* ſtript his laurell'd tomb."

[*Boston Chronicle.*]

We learn by captain Muir, from Cape Francois, that a plot was diſcovered there a few days before his departure, which had for its object the ſeizure and death of the commander in chief (general Rochambeau) and the prefect. The ſecond in command gen. Clauſel, and the chief of the ſtaff, Thouvenot, together with upwards of 40 others, have been put on board a frigate in the harbour; the two cooks, the commander in chief and prefect have been hanged. Fort Dauphin was ſtormed and taken on the 8th inſt. by the brigands. A proclamation has been iſſ

* *Note by the Translator.*

ordering the immediate imprisonment of the English found at the Cape, which was carried into execution on such as could be found, and their property seized.

[*Norfolk Herald.*]

The late failure of Barclay and Co. in London, says a Philadelphia paper, will fall heavy on the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, insomuch that it is supposed by some that the amount in their hands, belonging to merchants in the three cities, will amount to a million sterling.

CONSECRATION.

On the 29th ult. the Roman Catholic church lately erected in Boston, was consecrated by the right reverend bishop Carroll, with the appropriate ceremonies. A very respectable and crowded auditory were assembled on the occasion, and many persons were excluded by the want of room. The edifice is striking, neat and convenient. Over the altar is placed a large picture of the crucifixion of our Saviour.

Annapolis, October 13.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, Luke W. Barber, Raphael Neale, jun. Wilfred Neale and James Hopewell, Esquires.

For Kent county, John Ireland, Unit Angier, Richard Hatcheson and John Thomas, Esquires.

For Charles county, Philip Stuart, Samuel Jones, Henry H. Chapman and William H. M'Pherson, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Tobias E. Stansbury, Alexis Lemmon, Moses Brown and Charles Ridgely, of Wm. Esquires.

For Talbot county, Thomas S. Denny, Edward Lloyd, William Meluy and William Rose, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Charles Goldsborough, Solomon Frazier, Matthew Keene and Josiah Bayly, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Edward H. Veazey, William Miller, Daniel Sheredine and James Alexander, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Roberts, William Sudler and Stephen Lowrey, Esquires.

For Worcester county, Zadock Sturgis, John Williams, Ephraim K. Wilson and Stephen Purnell, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Thomas Hawkins, David Shriver, Daniel Clark and Henry Kemp, Esquires.

For Harford county, John Montgomery, John Forwood, Elijah Davis and James Lytle, Esquires.

For Caroline county, Peter Rich, Thomas B. Turpin, John Young and James Peirce, Esquires.

For the city of Baltimore, Thomas Dixon and Cumberland Dugan, Esquires.

For Washington county, Martin Kershner, Jacob Zeller, Robert Smith and William Yates, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Elimeleck Swearingen, Thomas Davis, Hezekiah Veatch and John Linthicum, Esquires.

For Allegany county, John H. Bayard, Jesse Tomlinson, Joseph Cresap and John Simkins, Esquires.

WILLIAM WILKINS,

HAS just received a parcel of handsome carpets of various sizes and patterns, yard wide London, and half yard Venetian, stair-case carpeting, hearth rugs, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose blankets, brown hempen osnabrigs and ticklenburgs, Welch plains, green, blue, and white Kerseys, all of which are laid in on the best terms; he continues to keep loaf sugar, coffee, mould and dipt candles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has now, and shall be constantly supplied with, most of the common drugs and medicines, among which are H. Wilkins' Antibilious Pills.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my dwelling plantation, containing 603 acres of LAND, lying on Beard's creek, distant from the city of Annapolis 7 miles, from the city of Washington 21 miles; the above land lays very level, and produces well in corn, tobacco, and small grain, and is well watered, having good springs in each field; the improvements are, a dwelling-house 40 feet by 24, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms above stairs, a kitchen, adjoining the dwelling, smoke-house, hen-house, turkey-house, corn-house, also a large barn, 48 by 24, shedded on each side for stabling horses and cattle; nearly one half of this land is standing in timber, such as red oak, white oak, and some chesnut, and lays very convenient to good landings on the water. For the convenience of purchasers this plantation will be divided into two lots.

I will also sell 350 acres of land, adjoining my mill lands, and lying on South river, about the same distance from Annapolis and the city of Washington; these lands lay well for cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a dwelling, some out houses, and a tenant house 40 by 24 feet, nearly one half of the land in woods, and laying on the river, such as red oak and chesnut, and some white oak, fit for ship timber. The terms are as follows: one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue in three equal payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bond, with good security for the payment of principal and interest, will be required. On payment of the purchase money good titles will be given, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Just received and for sale at the

Book and Stationary Store,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

In addition to the former assortment,

A variety of Novels, &c.

Binns Treatise on Agriculture,
Moore do. do.

Annapolis, Oct. 12.

The subscriber has ready made, and for SALE, at his house, near the Sadt-house, the following articles of household furniture, viz.

MAHOGANY desks, desk and book-case, bureaus, wardrobes, secretaries, side boards, dining, breakfast, and card tables, drawing room and easy chairs, sofas, bedsteads of different kinds, bason stands, knife cases, liquor do. passage lamps, and dressing glasses, a good eight day clock, with a handsome case, and sundry other articles for house-keeping, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, October 10, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, now in the city of Annapolis, at Mr. Peaco's, is authorised to receive them during the general court, after which time, if not paid, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

October 11, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife Anne Meek hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her an my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

THOMAS MEEK.

October 12, 1803.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premises, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery,

THE real estate of Mr. RINALDO JOHNSON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the river Patuxent, consisting of several tracts of land, which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and eighteen hundred acres, the precise quantity whereof will be ascertained by an actual survey, before the day of sale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a large and commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, ice-house, dairy, carriage-house, stables, and several large barns, all of which are in complete repair. There is also a very valuable grist mill on the premises, and other convenient and useful buildings, but it is deemed unnecessary to give a more minute description of them, since, it is presumed, that any person disposed to purchase the property will view it before the sale takes place.

The above estate will be sold to pay, in the first place, a debt due to the late DANIEL DULANY, Esq; and the purchaser or purchasers thereof must pay the money at the time of the sale, or immediately on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. A conveyance will be made on payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Trustee.

September 28, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 24th of October next,

A PART of the personal estate of Charles Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a negro woman, who is a good cook, and can wash and iron well, is very brisk, young and healthy, one girl, one boy, horses, hogs and cattle, three of the cattle are now excellent beef, and fit for killing, also four work oxen, and a cart with gears, and some farming utensils, also a desk and book-case, and other articles too tedious to mention, all which property will be sold for ready cash.

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 27, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBIC SALE, on Monday the 24th of October next, at the late dwelling of JOSEPH FOREMAN, deceased, on the north side of Severn, near Magothy river,

PART of his personal estate, consisting of a negro woman, some sheep, cattle, and hogs, also a quantity of corn, bacon, a bed and furniture, also some household furniture, and a cart with gears. The property will be sold for ready cash.

ANNE FOREMAN, Executrix.

September 27, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each.

Book and Stationary Store,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A variety of Books and Stationary,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LAWS of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickenson's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Proofs, Volney's Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morse's Gazetteer, Telleame, Parent's Friend, 3 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes, Thompson's Family Physician, Buchan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Catteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompson's Travels, Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Metastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzbue, Story Teller, Washingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompson's Sermons, Farrier, Kotzbue's Life, Kotzbue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, President's Speeches, Philip Quarl, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damberger's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Task, Slave of Passion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleasing Instructor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson, Messiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchera, History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome, Ahiman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2 vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manstow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Caithness, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette, Curse of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2 vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonsalvo, Grasville Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealousy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellin, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miser and Enthusiast, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers, 2 vols. Orphan of Llangloed, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumus Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Ring, Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisma, 3 vols. Spirit of the Castle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Lansdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Israeli's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addin's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera, The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grins, by Coleman, Songster's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyces Addresses to young men, Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, Enfield's Speaker, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Scot's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammer, Spelling Books, Chap do.

PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowsky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Mystery, &c. &c.

STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Inkpowder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, &c.

ALMANACKS, for 1804,

By the gross, dozen, or single one.

Pasteboard, by do.

Store-keepers and others, supplied at the Baltimore prices.

In CHANCERY, September 26, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William J. Jackson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 22d day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of November next.

The report states, that part of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the improvements thereon, subject to dower, was sold for 410 dollars, or £. 153 15.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

3 JONATHAN BEARD.

WAS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a considerable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Welsh, &c. Any person returning the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

A. WELSH.
September 28, 1803. 3X

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.
Charles county, September 8, 1803. 5

AGUE AND FEVER.

PERSONS afflicted with this disease are respectfully informed, that a certain, safe, and expeditious cure for the same is to obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this disease in *twenty-four hours*.

The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and many acute diseases.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*, will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East-street, Baltimore.

3

N. B. All applications by letter must be *post paid*.

Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in possession of Mr. GOTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the thirteenth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line, and will then put up the sign of General Washington. It is his intention to furnish good accommodations, to provide the best liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

☞ He also means to carry on, at the same place, the turner and wheelwright's business in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders sent him in that line.

JAMES ROYSTON.
September 24, 1803. 3X

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN MACCUBBIN, living in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small black STEER, supposed to be two years old last spring, marked with a crop in each ear.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

The owner of the above stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN MACCUBBIN.
September 20, 1803. 3X

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crest, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 13

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the south branch of the Little Crossing, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chesnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jenings's creek.

The above lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.
September 19, 1803. 4

THOMAS SHAW,

At his store in Church-street,
OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms,
The following articles,

LOOKING glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japanned dressing boxes, sugar cannisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and snuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing desks, satin wood and yew tree caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japanned spittoons, andirons, shovels and tongs, bellows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, gridirons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaister, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle cases, fifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, slates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, square black crayons, round do. glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting, cloaths, head, shoe and hearth brushes, girth webb, sash line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compass and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, sash pulleys, sifting handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand paper, fore planes, jack do. smoothing and bead do. whiting, white lead, sweet oil, bitters, snuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, claret glasses, ale and jelly do. Havanna segars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirit, gin, rum, and whiskey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803. 4

JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,
ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent soal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

41 C. MILLS.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,
JOHN DAMES,
PERRY E. NOEL,
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficent recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,
JOHN H. BROWN.
Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.
September 7, 1803. 6X

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.

September 14, 1803. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oshabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

ANNAPOLIS:
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